

Peaceful Intervention Seen as Solution of Mexican Issue

Plank Favoring Mandate for U. S., Is Plea

Intervention Held Insufficient Unless America Acts to Save People of Sister Nation From Themselves

Experiment Is Not New

To the Editor of The Tribune. It is a problem that the Republican party must offer a solution for in its 1920 program. It is not enough to say that we shall intervene or that we shall let them seek their own salvation—stew in their own blood, if need be—but it is necessary to offer a definite, equitable policy that will put an end once and for all time to the riotous and disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. What is the policy that will end the condition of anarchy and be to the best interests of the world, of Mexico and of the United States?

An imperialistic attitude is not a solution. It will not be permanent, for it will not satisfy Mexico. But there is a method and an attitude that cannot help but be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. It is intervention with the purpose of establishing a mandate over Mexico, with the purpose of taking control of the Mexican government, administering it to the best interests of the Mexican people and turning it over to them when the time has come that they can govern their own land.

The last eight years have conclusively proved that to leave Mexico to its own affairs results in nothing but a combination of revolution and bloodshed. It is not our duty as a neighbor, as a protector of the weaker states of the American continent under the Monroe Doctrine; it is not our duty toward the oppressed peoples of Mexico to do something to end this chaotic condition. They cannot do it if alone. Who, then, but the United States is the power to aid them?

We should intervene in Mexico to set up a stable government. We should then administer it to the best interests of the Mexican people, under a mandate, and then, when through education, through sanitation, through all the methods we use in the United States, we have brought the Mexican people to the point where they can govern themselves, we can step out with the full assurance that we have done our duty toward Mexico, toward the rest of the world and toward ourselves.

This plan is practical. It has been successfully worked in the Philippines and in Cuba. It is not an imperialistic plan. It is a rational, fair policy which we must pursue to settle the matter permanently.

Why not a plank in the Republican platform advocating this rational form of altruistic intervention?

"Believing that the Mexican situation requires our intervention, we offer a practical plan of intervention under the mandatory principle. We propose to set up and administer a government in the interest of the Mexican people until such time as, through education, they have become able to govern themselves in an orderly manner. We believe this plan of altruistic intervention offers a practical solution of the serious Mexican problem, and we pledge ourselves to the rational carrying out of this principle."

IRVING H. WARSHOW,
Sheldon Court, Ithaca, N. Y.

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To-Day's Prize Letter

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Inflation of money after a war is inevitable under our present financial system. Inflation is accompanied with a rising scale of prices and a falling purchasing power of our money standard, the dollar. It is common knowledge that the purchasing power of a dollar to-day is approximately one-half of what it was in 1914.

Or, if we designate the dollar of 1914 as our standard of value, the dollar of to-day is worth but 50 cents. In other words, if you or I had let a mortgage on a farm in 1914, the farmer, in paying it off to-day, would be reaping a profit of 50 per cent on the transaction, for he would be giving us the current "50-cent" dollars in exchange for the standard dollars.

On the other hand, if we lent him another sum of money to-day and in the course of a few years the value of money was to rise again to its pre-war level, he will then be obliged to pay us standard dollars in return for the "50-cent" dollars we lend him to-day. We would be

reaping the 50 per cent profit; he would sustain an equal loss.

We are accustomed to censure a man for speculating on the stock market and yet we are all speculators who make investments of almost any sort just now. A reaction must come some time, it seems, and when it does come we will be either in luck or out of it, according as we are creditors or debtors. For this reason great mercantile houses and department stores are cautious about stocking up. They are selling what they have and are waiting patiently.

Obviously, the class hit hardest by the "50-cent" dollar are the salaried and professional men. A \$3,000 salary, for example, represents only \$1,500 to-day.

The remedy lies in the change of our system of standards of value. Our standard of length is the meter, or the yard, distances whose values are constant. The meter is the distance between two marks on a platinum-iridium bar in the International Metric Bureau at Sèvres, near Paris. The yard is the distance between two rulings on a cer-

tain bronze bar in the Standards Office in London. Our standard of weight is the pound avoirdupois, also at the Standards Office in London. All these standards of measurement are constant. Their magnitude is the same to-day as it was yesterday, and will be the same tomorrow. The standard of value is the same in name only. We call it a dollar to-day, just as we did in 1914; its weight is the same, but its value varies.

To overcome this condition, which, it is evident, works continual injustice, we must devise a plan whereby our standard of value will be constant. Irving Fisher's plan might work and it might not. It deserves careful study at any rate. The Republican party should pledge itself to create a board of experts to puzzle this thing out. It is a problem fraught with intricacies and complications, but not so difficult, it seems, as to be impossible of solution. Despair of success before an effort has been made will avail us nothing, where success will mean so much. MORTON MEYER, Princeton, N. J.

Bonus Bonds Advocated

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As it is estimated that \$2,000,000,000 would be necessary to give a bonus of \$50 a month to all service veterans, the United States could issue a bonus bond for that amount in denominations of \$50, maturing \$100,000,000 each year for twenty years, to bear interest at five per cent.

Instead of disposing of the issue to the people, as was the case of the "Liberty" issues, the bonds could be given direct to the men. A. V. P.

the work of conserving our natural resources without further delay, the difficulties confronting this country may be easily visualized. The matter of deforestation is most apparent on account of security of timber on the one hand, and, on the other, in the impoverishment of perennial springs.

Some progress has been made toward reforestation, but the activities should be intensified to offset the great waste already incurred.

JOHN M. CARROLL,
624 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

The Ten Leading Issues

Upsets in the standing of the ten leading issues of The Tribune's Republican Platform Contest continue with the end of the contest only three days away.

After having led the field of issues since the beginning of the contest, Foreign Relations, with 562 votes, is to-day dislodged by Labor and Capital, 567 votes.

Social Legislation, which was displaced from tenth position yesterday by Administration Reforms, is again holding tenth position by a margin of one vote.

Here are the results to date:

1. Capital and Labor..... 567
2. Foreign Relations..... 562
3. Americanization..... 481
4. Army and Navy Programs..... 469
5. Cost of Living..... 347
6. Constitutional Reforms..... 315
7. Bolshevism..... 289
8. Education..... 258
9. Conservation of National Resources..... 214
10. Social Legislation..... 184

A total of 5,894 votes has been cast for the twenty-seven issues.

Public Denunciation As Weapon in Strikes

High Living Cost Condemned as Providing Academic Justification

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The railway strike forces us to realize, if we have not already realized, that the industrial problem is one of the greatest facing our country to-day.

This has been called an "outlaw" strike, because the men went out without waiting for the order from their accredited leaders. In fact, the walk-out continued in defiance of the expressed wishes of these leaders. This circumstance must give us pause. Such a condition could not have come to pass, were not strike talk and the strike weapon in too general and widespread use. If striking were an unusual occurrence "outlaw" strikes would be inconceivable.

We are ready to consider the remedy for this state of affairs. Public indignation, now at white heat, must be sustained. We must not allow it to lapse; we must not take walk-outs for granted. Here is a great opportunity for the newspapers. It is within their province to keep aroused public sentiment against the strike. If the public can be educated to brand every strike with unpopularity, then that form of action must soon become rare.

Secondly, the source of a good deal of unrest must be eliminated. Conscientious and unswerving efforts should be made to reduce the cost of living. While living remains high the striker has at least an academic justification which cannot be gainsaid and which can be used as a pretext again and again. Such efforts will be rewarded with success, for an appreciable percentage of the cost of things is artificially maintained. ELIAS BLECHMAN.

Party Urged to Conduct "Better Citizenship" Drive

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Republican party should sponsor a systematic "better citizenship" campaign. Through such a campaign I believe not only that a better understanding of man's obligations to his fellow men and his fellow workers will be brought about, but that conditions of labor will be materially improved. It would result in a clearer conception by each broad winner of the part he necessarily plays in determining economic stability or chaos.

REX A. COLLINGS,
133 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Improve Perennial Springs

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Unless we take heed and develop

Party to Win That Picks Best Man, He Claims

Time for the "Old Guard" to Consent to a Change in Leadership or Party Will Perish, Is Warning

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We face a crisis in world and nation. The Republican party also faces a crisis. There are many who love it, but those who love it most are thinking sincerely and are not heard for their much sneaking. The next Presidential convention will either sound the death knell of the party or give it regeneration.

When a great ship steers for dangerous shoals, the remedy is not to sink the ship, but to change the rudder. If the mates and quartermasters are suspected, it is not scuttled, but the course is changed. And wise ship owners make certain that men of different ilk constitute the new crew! Such a simile illustrates the situation of the Grand Old Party to-day.

The "old guard" is fighting to maintain the same old control. "Camouflage a bit to retain the race" is the order. The old plan has worked for so many years that there is every evidence that it will go again. And it will, as far as nomination goes, unless thinking men and women awake. There is just one way to reawaken the confidence in the party, and that is to earnestly and sincerely seek to uncover the man who is fitted to give this nation the best administration.

Such a man must be chosen solely for his preeminent qualification and regardless of his so-called party regularity. The test must be his Americanism and his humanness.

The highest duty, therefore, of every

Some Suggested Planks

Among the mass of suggestions for planks in the Republican platform are the following:

Free Speech and Assemblage

Free speech and right of assemblage are recognized as two of the cornerstones of American liberty and are therefore to be guarded that they may not deteriorate. Whenever and wherever the public interest is concerned citizens may freely gather to determine upon a course of action according to due process of law.—Samuel W. Patterson, 220 West 120th Street.

One Term for President

The President shall be elected for one term, which shall be for six years, and during his term of office he shall not leave the jurisdiction of the United States. In the illness of the President and while unable to attend to his official duties the Vice-President shall act as President with the full power of the office and call and preside at all Cabinet meetings.—George S. Murphy, College Point, N. Y.

Our Island Possessions

We believe that our island possessions should follow in the footsteps of our Western states. First, they should be made into territories, and when fitted for it, they should be admitted as states in our Union. As in the days of Lincoln and McKinley, we believe that "Wherever our flag is hoisted there it must remain," and, "If any man attempts to haul down that flag shoot him on the spot."—Edward C. A. Olson, 1422 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Uphold the Platform

The Republican party pledges to uphold the ideals, honor and integrity of its platform. We agree to maintain loyal, patriotic devotion to a common cause, imperative to the present age, emerging from chaotic influence, in order to promote the whole-hearted support essential to prosperity and the welfare of our posterity.—W. A. Ripley, St. Francis, Wis.

Constructive Economy

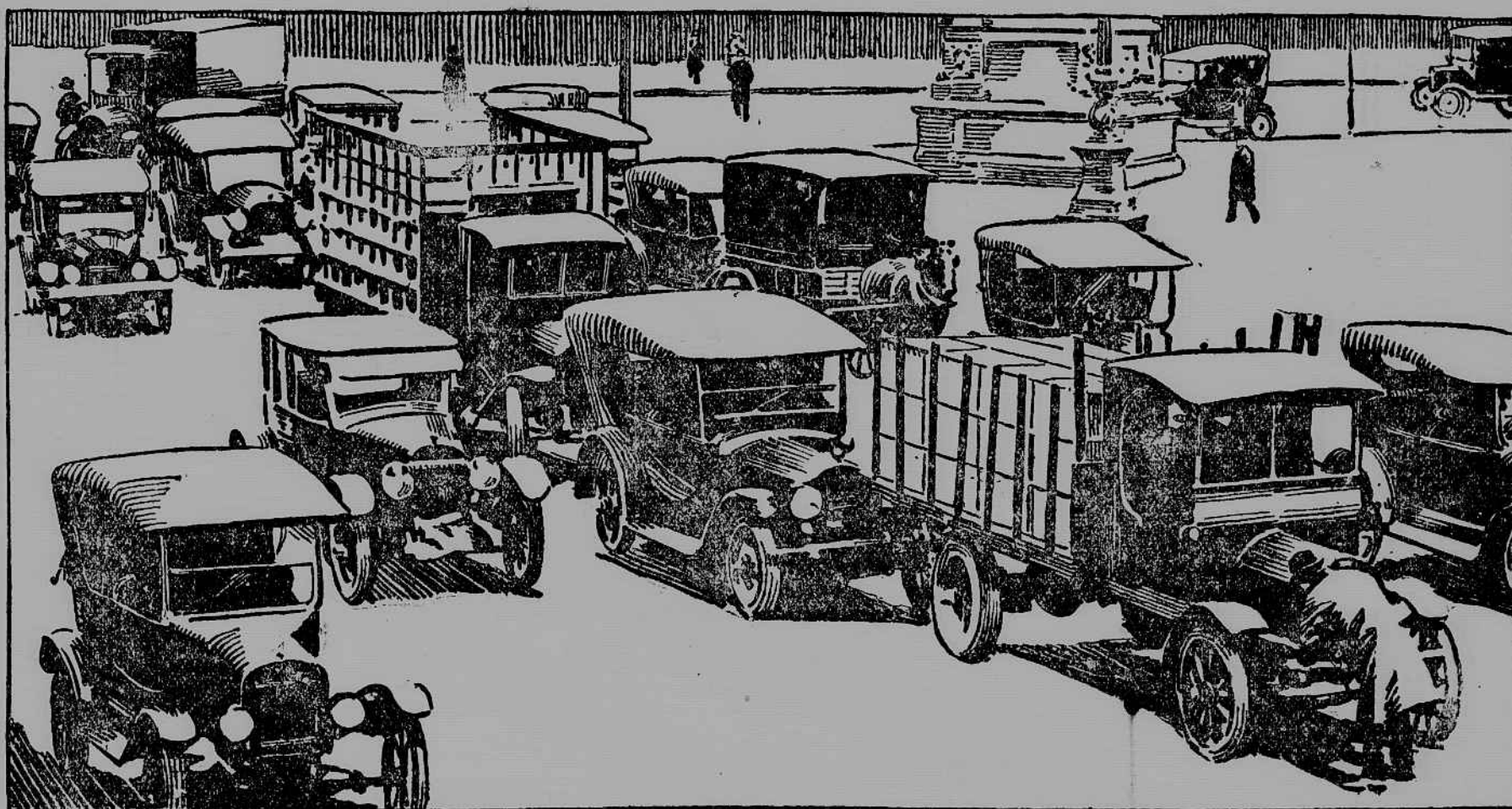
A policy of constructive economy on the part of our executive and legislative branches, including a constant effort to bring about an international congress for the purpose of securing some measure of universal disarmament.—A. F. Hinrichs, 76 Lincoln Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.



Walpole Linens

Assure Satisfaction to the Purchaser

Catalogue on request
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 35th Street, NEW YORK
Also 583 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
LONDON & DUBLIN
Factory: Warrington, County Down, Ireland



A "Dead Engine" in the Warehouse District. Many a truck owner is surprised when he learns that 83.4 per cent. of all "accidents" to the average truck can be predicted from its specifications and the parts from which it is assembled

Has the American Business Man Time to Save Money

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON built an empire in the Southwest, simply by doing the next thing every day as it came along.

Reconstruction will probably have to be managed pretty much the same way—producing with one hand and saving with the other, day after day.

The Packard people do not pretend to authority on any subject except transportation. But they can show the American business man records of savings in trucking costs—10 per cent. in gasoline, 18 to 22 per cent. in time, up to 30 per cent. in ton-mile cost.

They can show him, too, how to apply the same methods to his own business.

PACKARD has done away with excess costs in gasoline, not only through the remarkable ability of the Packard Truck Engine, but especially by means of the Packard carburetor.

Here is a carburetor built especially to stand the vibration of a truck at work. The float feed positive and precise. The carburetor water jacketed and mounted high up on the cylinder bloc; so that the gas is warmed by the motor, and fed to the engine ready to flash into power.

Packard does away with excess friction and oil wastage, by the precise and positive alignment of parts from end to end of transmission.

It saves oil again by the close fitting

of pistons and rings—and by preventing loss of oil through drip.

It saves tires by distribution of load, by the positive and uniform action of the clutch—in fact, by the engineering design of the whole Packard rear end.

Dynamometer tests on Packard Trucks show that the Packard delivers 86 per cent. of Engine-power to the rear wheels on low gear, and 94 per cent. on high.

YOU often hear it said that Americans are too busy making money to save it.

Yet business men who keep accurate cost figures on Packard, as compared with the average truck, standardize on Packard.

Packard Trucks Are Now Available For Immediate Delivery

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK
Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street

Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park

New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

Conditions of the Platform Contest

The Tribune invites you to write planks for a Republican platform and to write letters about planks proposed by other readers through its columns.

For the best planks and letters The Tribune offers these prizes:

For the best plank..... \$500.00

For the second best plank... 250.00

For each of the eight next best planks..... 100.00

For the best letter a daily prize of..... 10.00

For the best letter in the whole competition..... 100.00

The Tribune will make up a platform of ten planks to be determined by your votes. The ten issues receiving the most votes will be the planks. The ten planks that best express the chosen issues will be selected for the prize awards.

Each plank is limited to 100 words. Of two planks or letters of equal merit the shorter will be chosen.

Every plank and letter must bear the name and address of the sender, although a nom de plume will be published if the writer desires.

The contest will close at midnight, April 30, 1920. Manuscripts will not be returned.

The judges of the contest will be three of The Tribune's editors. They will base their decisions on sound thinking and brevity, clearness and strength of statement.

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